After 8?

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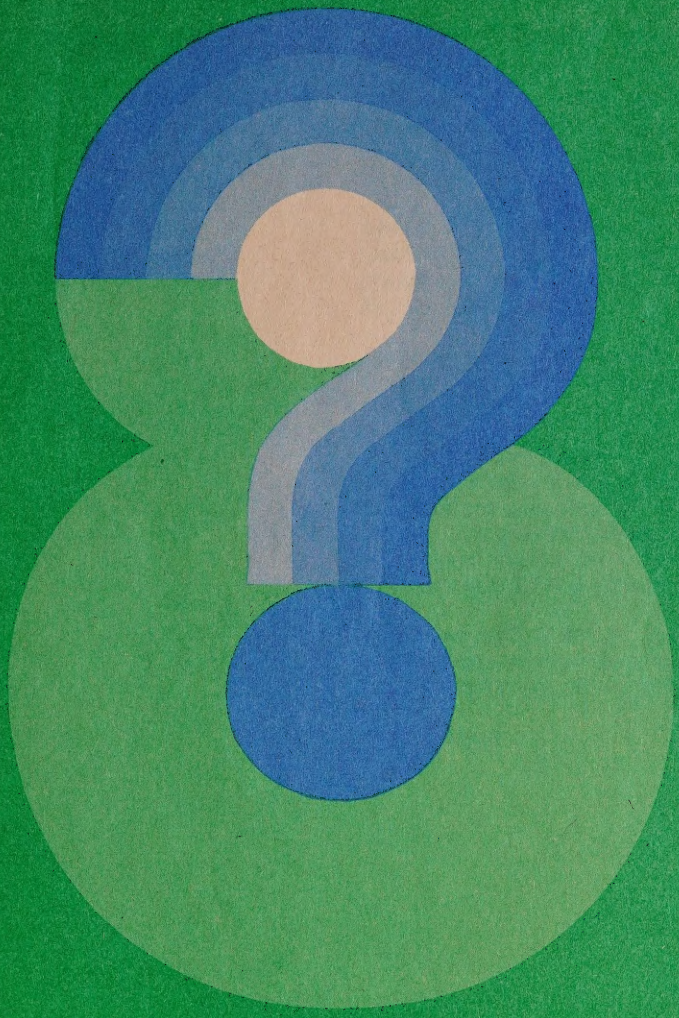

1979

After 8?

A guide for Grade 8 students and their parents

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Ontario
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Introduction

This publication is intended for students who are preparing to enter secondary school, and for their parents.

Concern for the educational progress of students is shared by teachers, guidance counsellors, and the Ontario Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

In view of the structure of education in Ontario and the number of choices and opportunities available to students, this booklet aims to:

– describe, clearly and simply, the choices open to students as they move from Grade 8 to secondary school;

– relate, in a general way, secondary school courses to opportunities at the post-secondary (beyond high school) level.

It is important for parents, the student, and the school to work together in order to arrive at a reasonable decision concerning the student's plans for secondary and post-secondary education.

Local secondary schools organize information sessions for parents and guardians of Grade 8 students. They provide information on their programs, and their guidance counsellors assist students to find the course of studies best suited to their needs, aptitudes, and interests. Sessions are also held at community colleges and universities to explain their respective programs, and group visits to these institutions can be arranged.

It is recognized that many students will choose to enter the work force directly from secondary school. Many secondary schools provide specific training for young men and women to develop the skills that will prepare them for the work force or for entry to apprenticeship programs.

Further information about programs can be obtained from secondary school teachers or counsellors. A list of available publications useful to both parents and students is included in this booklet (page 17). These publications are normally available in secondary school guidance information centres or from the sources listed with the entries.

September 1978

Copies of *After 8?* can be obtained free of charge, in either French or English, from:

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8
Telephone: (416) 965-6134
OR
Communication Services Branch
Ministry of Education
14th Floor, Mowat Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2
Telephone: (416) 965-6407

Today's Secondary Schools

How has high school education changed?
Today's educational system is more flexible than that of several years ago, and the requirements for a secondary school diploma have changed. Students may choose from a variety of courses in order to obtain their diplomas. We used to talk about Sarah passing her year and Richard passing all his subjects; now we talk of the number of credits Sarah and Richard earned this year. It should be noted, however, that students have to include in their programs a certain number of required courses. Details about compulsory subjects are found on page 4.

What is a credit?
Each course is worth a certain number of credits – usually one full credit per course. A student earns a credit by successfully completing a course for which a minimum of 110 hours of class time has been scheduled.

Are all courses equally difficult?
Subjects are taught at different degrees of difficulty in different grades. Course descriptions provided at the local level should contain this information. The local secondary school will be able to help you understand the description of courses and their degree of difficulty.

How can students avoid making mistakes in subject choices?
The credit system provides an excellent opportunity for students, together with parents and school personnel, to plan an ongoing educational program. Since course selection is of long-term importance, students should consult teachers, guidance counsellors, and others to discuss the consequences of taking one particular subject as opposed to another. The choice of various individual courses is left to parents and students. However, teachers, principals, and guidance counsellors have an obligation to offer assistance in the selection of courses to ensure that their students will be well prepared to meet individual career goals. The relationship of school subjects to some career areas is given in the Career Areas Chart on page 10.

How do students choose courses that are most appropriate for them?
Assistance from teachers, counsellors, and the principal of the elementary school that the student is attending should be sought when courses are selected. They are the ones who see students regularly and can tell how difficult or easy certain subjects will be for particular students. They can recommend subjects that will be best suited to individual students and their career goals and ensure that the diploma requirements with regard to required subjects and areas of study are met. A careful study of previous report cards may provide further clues to course selection for students.

Legislation gives parents the right to see student record folders. These folders may provide further indications of students' abilities, interests, and potentials.

What is the Secondary School Graduation Diploma (SSGD)?

This is the diploma awarded to a student who has successfully completed courses worth a minimum of twenty-seven credits. Most students earn up to seven or eight credits a year and obtain the required twenty-seven credits towards their Secondary School Graduation Diploma within a period of four years – that is, during Grades 9 to 12. A student entering secondary school in September 1979 must include certain required subjects within his or her program. These include:

In Grades 9 and 10	
English	2 credits
Mathematics	2 credits
Science	1 credit
Canadian History	1 credit
Canadian Geography	1 credit
	7 Credits
In Grades 11 and 12	
English	2 credits
	9 credits

Of the twenty-seven credits, three must be earned in each of the four areas of study, which are:
- Communications
- Social and Environmental Studies
- Pure and Applied Sciences
- Arts

Students may choose, especially in Grades 11 and 12, to concentrate their credits in certain areas, depending on their interests and long-range plans (for example, in business education, languages, science, technology, visual arts).

Limitations of space, staff, and financing may make it impossible for an individual school to offer all subjects. The following list provides a sample of the courses available and indicates how some of the subjects available in the schools might be placed in the four areas of study. It is by no means a complete listing.

The Four Areas of Study

Communications
- Data Processing
- Drafting
- English
- Français
- French
- German
- Latin
- Shorthand
- Typewriting

Social and Environmental Studies
- Career Development
- Economics
- Family Studies (Home Economics)
- Geography
- History
- Retail Merchandising
- Urban Studies
- World Religions

Pure and Applied Sciences
- Accounting
- Auto Mechanics
- Data Processing
- Elements of Technology (construction, electronics, machine shop)
- Horticulture
- Industrial Arts
- Mathematics
- Science
- Space and Man

Arts
- Dramatic Arts
- Family Studies (Home Economics)
- Floriculture
- Graphic Arts
- Music
- Physical and Health Education
- Screen Education
- Visual Arts

How important are the choices?
Choices need to be thought out and discussed thoroughly. It is never too soon to start. It is not essential and may not even be desirable for a student entering high school to be committed to a career and to take only those courses related to that career. It is important, however, to discuss and consider all possibilities, and to choose subjects that will provide an educational background that does not limit the student. Students should leave themselves open to various career possibilities. It is also desirable for students to consider choosing courses that will provide them with marketable skills by the time they graduate.

What is the Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma (SSHGD)?
This diploma is awarded to a student who has earned a minimum of six Grade 13 credits following (in most cases) the completion of the Secondary School Graduation Diploma (twenty-seven credits). Normally the Honour Graduation Diploma takes five years to complete, but it is possible for a student to complete the requirements in fewer than five years.

What credits are required?
Students planning to take Grade 13 courses should, in the early years of secondary school, take as many credits as possible at advanced levels to ensure success in Grade 13.

Although a student can earn an Honour Diploma by completing any six Grade 13 credits, many college and university programs require specific credits and a good academic standing in addition to the diploma. For up-to-date information in this area, check with the Student Guidance Information Service (SGIS), post-secondary calendars, and other publications in the school's guidance library. *Horizons*, published by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, is the most widely circulated and consulted publication of its kind and contains much useful information regarding post-secondary education.

What selection is offered?
Various credit courses offered at the Grade 13 level are designed to equip students for post-secondary studies and activities. Courses offered at this level have a maximum value of either one or two credits, and can be selected in various combinations to equal the six required credits.

The choice of Honour Graduation subjects and their maximum credit values vary. The following subjects may not be offered by all secondary schools, but the list gives some indication of possible subject choices:

Maximum value of 1 credit
- Accountancy Practice
- Algebra
- Biology
- Calculus
- Chemistry
- Economic Reasoning
- Geography
- Home Economics (Canadian Family in Perspective)
- Mathematics of Investment
- Physics
- Relations and Functions
- Secretarial Practice

Maximum value of 2 credits
- Anglais*
- Français
- French
- German
- Greek
- History
- Italian
- Latin
- Music
- Russian
- Spanish
- Visual Arts

Maximum value of 3 credits
- English
- Technological Studies

*English as taught to French-speaking students in schools or classes where French is the language of instruction.

What are the available opportunities for students in occupational and vocational programs?

Occupational and vocational education often combine job-situation training in the school with periods of actual on-the-job work experience. This education is designed to equip students with skills that are currently in demand in the labour market. Courses may lead to jobs or to further training.

Students who successfully complete one or more years of a secondary school occupational or vocational program receive a Certificate of Training. Most courses in occupational programs have credit value and may be used to complete the requirements for the Secondary School Graduation Diploma.

After two years of an occupational program, some students go on to apprenticeship training and begin earning while they learn the basic skills of a trade. Others continue working towards a Secondary School Graduation Diploma.

What is technical education?

Technical training offered in secondary schools sometimes allows for specialization for those intending to seek employment immediately after graduation. Generally, studies in one of the various technological areas will assist the student in choosing a post-secondary program or will satisfy a student's initial or general interest in the area.

Are there any secondary school programs that include on-the-job work experience?

Work-experience programs

Work experience is becoming an important part of an increasing number of secondary school courses. A student taking a course that includes some work experience usually spends one or two weeks during the school year in business or industry, where on-the-job activities relate closely to the in-school course.

The time spent in work experience provides students with opportunities to observe careers in their chosen area of interest, to become familiar with the work environment, and to apply theories and practical skills learned at school.

Co-operative education

Co-operative education for credit combines education that is available in the community with education available in the school.

Co-operative education, although similar to work experience, differs in several ways. In co-operative education, scheduled periods of time are usually spent in the out-of-school environment throughout the entire school year. For some schools, this can take up half of the student's program. The learning experiences are complementary – part are provided by the school, while other activities are covered by the co-operating agency, business, or industry.

Through co-operative courses, students can become better acquainted with the world of work.

What else is important in secondary school?

Our system of education stresses the desirability of having parents, students, and the school work together. Educational planning for the individual student is seen as the responsibility primarily of the family; the provision of the necessary educational information is the primary responsibility of the school system. Of course, the system is constantly developing and is faced with new challenges and needs such as:

– helping students to develop a sense of belonging;
– maintaining standards of achievement that are meaningful to students, parents, and employers;
– helping New Canadian parents to understand the school system and providing for their particular needs;
– extending guidance and counselling services to parents and encouraging them to participate in the educational partnership;
– alerting students and parents to current employment trends, which may influence career choices;
– encouraging all students to explore the full range of opportunities available in education and careers.

Alternatives and Variations

What educational possibilities exist outside the regular secondary school?
Students and parents should be aware that a number of alternatives to attending a regular secondary school are available. Some of these alternatives are combined with regular programs, while others are substitutes for regular programs. All provide recognized credit courses. While the following information may not be needed immediately, it may prove generally helpful in planning for the years ahead.

Correspondence courses
These are provided free of charge by the Ministry of Education to eligible Ontario residents. Senior students attending a secondary school may enrol in such courses, with their principal's permission. These courses, which may be started at any time of the year, are ideal for persons able to work independently and desiring to learn at their own speed. Further information is available from:

Correspondence Education Branch
Ministry of Education
909 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4W 3G2
Telephone: (416) 965-2657

Night School
The main purpose of evening courses is to provide adult students with opportunities for continuing their education. Day students who wish to add to or enrich their daytime program may enrol in night school under certain conditions.

These programs are not suitable for all students. The responsibility to learn and study is placed on the student, and there is less direct pressure to perform than there is in day school. It is assumed that the adult student is there because he or she wants to learn.

In addition to credit courses, many night schools offer attractive non-credit courses for personal interest or enrichment. Many regular secondary school students pursue hobbies through such courses. However, a student with a full day-school program should be cautious about assuming additional studies. Local school boards or secondary schools can provide further information.

Summer School
Summer-school courses were originally set up to enable students to repeat subjects required for promotion to the next grade. These programs have now been expanded to include general-credit, personal-interest, and recreational courses. It is possible to accumulate credits at summer school in order to complete the requirements for the Ontario secondary school diplomas (Graduation or Honour Graduation) in less than four or five years. Some above-average students may wish to do so for personal reasons. Ideally, summer study programs should be carefully discussed with school personnel. Local school boards or secondary schools can provide further information.

Private schools
There are over 200 private schools across Ontario. Such schools are not supported by tax monies in any way, but by student fees and financial endowments from private individuals and firms. Many of these schools offer programs leading to the Secondary School Graduation Diploma and the Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma. Each school intending to grant diploma credits has to request inspection by the Ministry of Education.

Some private schools are residential; others enrol day students only. In either case, the costs can be high, especially for students attending residential schools.

These schools, of course, tend to vary. Some emphasize strict discipline; others lean towards free expression. Sports, the creative arts, or religion are stressed to differing degrees, depending on the school. A list of private schools is available from:

Communication Services Branch
Ministry of Education
14th Floor, Mowat Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2
Telephone: (416) 965-6407

What are the opportunities for students who wish to return to secondary school to complete their diplomas?

Temporary breaks from formal education
At one time the drop-out was considered a failure by the school system and by society. Things have changed, and it is now becoming more acceptable to discontinue formal education for a period of time in order to work or travel, and then to "drop back in". This trend is common at both the secondary and the post-secondary levels, and has prevented many drop-outs from becoming disillusioned. A temporary break from school may make it possible for an individual to return as a more mature, interested, and successful student.

Attendance regulations now permit parents to apply for early school-leaving for children aged fourteen or fifteen. Such students will be required to carry on a program prescribed by the Early School-Leaving Committee. Further information is available from secondary school principals or guidance counsellors.

Part-time work and part-time study
Because of the flexibility of our secondary school system, some students can and are willing to stretch out their schooling in order to maintain their financial independence or to contribute to their family's income. Of course, there will always be some students who can both attend a full-time program and work at a part-time job. Others may prefer to combine work with part-time schooling through day school, summer school, correspondence courses, or night school.

Adult day schools
Some school boards have established adult day schools for people over eighteen who wish to return to school. The atmosphere in such schools is similar to that of night-school classes and therefore may appeal to many mature students. Further information is available from school boards or local secondary schools.

Credits for mature students
Adults returning to high school to complete their diplomas, following an absence from school of at least one year, can now be granted credits for courses taken outside the regular school program and for work experience. Further information is available from school boards or local secondary schools. Copies of *Credit for the School of Hard Knocks* are available from:

Communication Services Branch
Ministry of Education
14th Floor, Mowat Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2
Telephone: (416) 965-6407

Planning a School Program

Choosing a high school and planning a program
Students will likely attend a neighbourhood secondary school much as their parents did. Most of these schools have programs that are broad enough to meet their needs. Secondary school programs are explained on special nights set aside for parents of Grade 8 students.

If you live in an area that has specialized secondary schools (for example, commercial, vocational, or technical schools) or schools offering specialized programs (for example, programs in the French language or programs allowing independent studies), further consideration should be given to individual needs and abilities. The following suggestions may be helpful in planning a program of studies:

– Examine the student's elementary school record. A pattern should emerge from the marks, comments, and school experiences reported in it.

– Think about the interests, skills, and experiences that the student finds enjoyable and in which he or she has had some success. The student knows what he or she reads, draws, talks about, works at, and watches on television. The student and his or her parents, in discussing these interests, should begin to develop an idea of the student's potential.

- Talk to the student's elementary school teacher, counsellor, and principal. They have information on school programs and opinions on the student's potential.

Do not make hasty decisions. It takes time for a student to decide what direction to take. The exposure to the experiences and the stimulation of secondary school, new courses, part-time jobs, volunteer work, after-school clubs, and sports is helpful in the decision-making process.

What about selecting subjects?
The choice of subjects should be determined in part by the student's educational and career plans. Two other aspects are worth remembering:

Daily living requires a basic grasp of English, mathematics, and the sciences; in addition, French is becoming increasingly important.

– Most people today have more time to spend in recreational and leisure activities than did people in the past.

School is the ideal place to explore and develop interests, whether or not they lead to full-time occupations.

What about the world of work?
Students should realize that schooling may not provide them with ready-made employment opportunities. It is strongly suggested that students obtain up-to-date information on career and job trends, examine, together with their parents, guidance counsellors, and other school officials, the many alternatives available to them, and plan accordingly.

Career Areas Chart
The following chart lists career areas that are related to school subjects. Although it is not a comprehensive listing, it should provide assistance in planning a school program.

Career Areas

The Arts (Art, Music, Theatre Arts, etc.)

Animation
Broadcasting, radio and TV
Commercial art
Crafts and design
Fashion arts
Graphic arts
Interior design
Jewellery arts
Landscape design
Media arts
Music
Painting
Photographic arts
Theatre arts/performing arts

Business Education

Accounting
Advertising
Business administration
Computer operations
Finance
Industrial relations
Insurance
Legal-office administration
Marketing
Personnel
Public administration
Sales and merchandising
Secretarial science
Stenography

English

Architecture
Business administration
Commerce and finance
Early childhood education
Engineering
Graphic arts
Home economics
Interior design
Journalism
Radio and television arts
Secretarial science
Teaching
Theology

French and Modern Languages

Airline services
Archaeology
Business administration
Commerce and finance
English
Export/import business
Fashion
Food services
History
Hotel and resort services
Interpreting
Journalism
Politics
Public administration
Shipping
Translating
Travel business

Geography

Agriculture
Architecture
Business administration
Cartography
Commerce and finance
Economics
Foreign trade
Forestry
History
Marketing research
Meteorology
Public administration
Resource management
Teaching
Urban and regional planning

History

Anthropology
Archaeology
Architecture
Business administration
Commerce and finance
Diplomatic service
Economics
Geography
Interior design
Journalism
Law
Music
Philosophy
Politics
Public administration
Sociology
Teaching
Urban and regional planning

Mathematics

Agriculture
Architecture
Astronomy
Business administration
Commerce and finance
Computer science
Dentistry
Economics
Engineering
Food sciences
Forestry
Graphic arts
Health education
Interior design
Law
Medicine
Meteorology
Nursing
Pharmacy
Physical and health education
Psychology
Sociology
Surveying
Technology
Veterinary science

Science

Agriculture
Architecture
Astronomy
Computer science
Criminology
Dentistry
Engineering
Fashion
Food sciences
Forestry
Geography
Graphic arts
Home economics
Interior design
Medicine
Meteorology
Nursing
Pharmacy
Physical and health education
Physical and occupational therapy
Psychology
Surveying
Technology
Veterinary science

Technological Studies

Automotive services
Cooking
Construction
Drafting
Electrical services
Electronics
Engineering
Hair styling
Horticulture
Industrial chemistry
Instrumentation
Machine operations
Marine science
Mining
Plumbing
Radio and TV technology
Sheet metal work
Technology
Tool- and die-making
Welding

Post-secondary Education

University, college, or apprenticeship?
Ontario's universities, community colleges, and many apprenticeship programs offer students a wide range of learning opportunities.

University education gives students the chance to investigate human thought in all fields of learning. The main goal of a university education is not a ready-made job. Its function is to provide a place where students learn to use their abilities and acquire self-discipline, judgement, and the capacity to think independently.

The Government of Ontario supports fifteen universities, as well as the Ontario College of Art and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. The Royal Military College of Canada is also located in the province. The number of full-time students enrolled in Ontario universities in 1977-78 was approximately 159 000, including those registered at Ryerson and the Ontario College of Art.

The twenty-two colleges of applied arts and technology are neither universities nor extensions of secondary schools. The education provided by these colleges is meant to prepare young people to enter the world of work and to assist adults in preparing themselves for different or better jobs. Business and industry rely on the colleges as sources of well-qualified personnel.

Apprenticeship programs in Ontario are designed for those who wish to make a career in the skilled trades. Apprentices work on the job under the direction of qualified tradespeople; they also receive classroom instruction, usually at the colleges of applied arts and technology, in the theoretical aspects of their trade.

Ontario universities

University	*Location*	*Full-time enrolment 1977-78*
Brock	St. Catharines	2 491
Carleton	Ottawa	8 761
Guelph	Guelph	10 057
Lakehead	Thunder Bay	2 887
Laurentian[1]	Sudbury	2 999
McMaster	Hamilton	10 252
Ottawa	Ottawa	11 165
Queen's	Kingston	10 590
Toronto[2]	Toronto	31 373
Trent	Peterborough	2 441
Waterloo	Waterloo	14 892
Western Ontario	London	16 520
Wilfrid Laurier[3]	Waterloo	3 262
Windsor	Windsor	6 759
York[4]	Toronto	12 342
Ontario College of Art	Toronto	1 267
Ryerson	Toronto	9 117
Royal Military College	Kingston	666

1. *The University of Sudbury is a federated college within Laurentian University. Affiliated colleges are Algoma University College, Sault Ste. Marie; Nipissing University College, North Bay; and Collège universitaire de Hearst, Hearst.*
2. *The University of Toronto has two suburban campuses: Scarborough College and Erindale College.*
3. *Formerly Waterloo Lutheran University.*
4. *Glendon College is a bilingual college of York University.*

University study offers flexibility, individual timetabling, and freedom of choice. Many students opt for a general first year, which allows them to explore different subject areas before deciding on a specific field of study.

For most universities a 60 per cent average in six Grade 13 credits is a minimum entrance requirement. Some Ontario universities also admit a few outstanding Grade 12 graduates each year. Students interested in an honours degree or in a program leading to a profession will need better-than-average marks.

Students cannot enter professional programs such as law, medicine, dentistry, and library science directly from secondary school. For these programs, related undergraduate study or an undergraduate degree is a basic requirement and there are usually many more applicants than there are places.

Admission to university in a preliminary year
A preliminary year at university is a year of study that is an alternative to Grade 13 at a secondary school. It is open only to highly qualified Grade 12 graduates who, for certain reasons, do not wish to complete Grade 13 but would rather study in a university setting before starting the first-year program.

Four universities now offer this preliminary year – Carleton, Ottawa, Windsor, and Brescia College, an affiliate of The University of Western Ontario.

January admission to university
Some students who complete Grade 13 in a semestered secondary school will be ready for admission to university in January. January admission is available in certain universities and in certain undergraduate programs of study. However, January admission is not the normal route to university. Some programs are simply not adaptable to January admission, since the student entering at the time will be "out of phase" with others in the program and will not always be able to take the required courses at the right time. Parents and students should consult principals and guidance counsellors for further information and advice.

What is the cost of attending university?
Tuition fees range from about $750 to $890 in arts and sciences, $780 to $965 in engineering, and $930 to $1360 in medicine. Fees for foreign students have been increased to $1500 for a two-term academic year.

Residence with meals, or board and lodging, now costs from $1400 to $2300 a year. Altogether, it can cost from $2800 to $3400 or more for a year at university.

Many students attending Ontario's colleges and universities apply to the province for financial assistance. See the section on "Financing an Education" for more details on costs and financial assistance.

For further information about Ontario universities, consult:
– *Horizons*
– *Spectrum*
– individual university calendars
– the publications listed at the end of this booklet

What has happened to the teachers' colleges?
There have been many changes in this area. Most of the former teachers' colleges have become university faculties or colleges of education. The Hamilton and Toronto campuses of the Ontario Teacher Education College (OTEC), Nipissing University College, and Laurentian University restrict their teacher-training to the elementary level. The other eight university faculties of education across the province train both elementary and secondary school teachers. Students require a university degree to enter either program.

What does Ryerson offer?
In addition to its diplomas and certificates, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute now offers some programs leading to the Bachelor of Applied Arts degree and the Bachelor of Technology degree.

For admission to most of Ryerson's diploma and certificate programs, students require Grade 12 graduation at the highest level of difficulty in the appropriate subjects; many of the degree programs require an Honour Graduation Diploma from Grade 13.

What about the Ontario College of Art?
The college has an enrolment of over 1250 students. OCA awards its graduates a diploma after a period of study of four years. The OCA diploma is widely recognized in the world of design and commercial art. To qualify for an admission interview, applicants must have completed at least Grade 12 and must usually submit a portfolio of artwork.

What do the community colleges offer?
The widespread development of the colleges of applied arts and technology (CAATs) is one of the most exciting changes taking place on the Ontario educational scene. Since 1965, the province has developed twenty-two colleges with campuses in large and small communities. They offer over 1500 programs in such areas as business, technology, applied arts, and health sciences. The community colleges train people for jobs and have been very successful in finding employment for their graduates in industry, business, and government.

This year the CAATs expect an enrolment of 63 000 full-time students in certificate and diploma programs, in addition to those in apprenticeship, adult-retraining, and various short-term programs. Part-time registration in courses geared to the needs and interests of young people and adults in the local community is now approaching 500 000 annually.

Eligible applicants for admission to full-time college diploma programs include:
– holders of a Secondary School Graduation Diploma obtained at the end of Grade 12 (twenty-seven credits);
– holders of a Secondary School Honour Graduation Diploma obtained upon completion of Grade 13;
– those who have attained the age of nineteen years on or before the date of commencement of the program of instruction in which they plan to enrol.

For some programs personal interviews may be required. Upgrading courses are provided by the colleges for people nineteen years of age and older who lack the minimum qualifications to enter the programs of their choice. These students are helped to achieve the required level of studies as quickly as possible.

In 1973, the diploma in nursing education was transferred from Ontario's teaching hospitals and regional schools of nursing to community colleges and the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Over 5000 nurses-in-training now take their academic subjects in a college setting to supplement their clinical practice in hospitals. Applicants need at least Grade 12 graduation with two Senior science credits. Graduates of the two-year college programs take the registration examinations of the College of Nurses of Ontario. Other health sciences programs provide training for nursing assistants, medical laboratory technicians, radiological technicians, dental hygienists, bio-medical equipment technicians, emergency casualty attendants, medical records technicians, mental retardation counsellors, pharmacy assistants, and many others. These courses are usually run by community colleges in co-operation with hospitals and other agencies.

Annual tuition fees range between $325 and $555, depending on the program. Foreign student fees are $750 for a two-term academic year.

Colleges of applied arts and technology

College	*Main campus*	*Other campuses*	*Full-time enrolment 1977-78*
Algonquin	Ottawa	Pembroke Perth	8 260
Cambrian	Sudbury		2 206
Canadore	North Bay		1 406
Centennial	Scarborough (Metro Toronto)		4 412
Conestoga	Kitchener	Cambridge Clinton Guelph Harriston Stratford	3 569
Confederation	Thunder Bay		2 085
Durham	Oshawa		1 489
Fanshawe	London	Simcoe Woodstock	6 148
George Brown	Toronto		6 524
Georgian	Barrie	Orillia Owen Sound Penetanguishene	2 154
Humber	Etobicoke (Metro Toronto)		7 774
Lambton	Sarnia		1 148
Loyalist	Belleville		1 577
Mohawk	Hamilton	Brantford Stoney Creek	5 548
Niagara	Welland	Niagara Falls St. Catharines	2 918
Northern	South Porcupine	Haileybury Kirkland Lake	1 275
St. Clair	Windsor	Chatham	4 166
St. Lawrence	Kingston	Brockville Cornwall	3 830
Sault	Sault Ste. Marie		1 587
Seneca	North York (Metro Toronto)	King City	6 437
Sheridan	Oakville	Brampton Burlington Milton Mississauga	4 466
Sir Sandford Fleming	Peterborough	Cobourg Lindsay	2 532

What is apprenticeship training?
In Ontario, industry and government work together to provide apprenticeship training for those who wish to make a career in the skilled trades. Apprenticeship programs combine training on the job with classroom learning. They are practical, job-oriented, and financially rewarding. The apprentice gets paid while learning the basics of the trade. The employer provides training, and the apprentice is expected to do the job as well as possible.

Apprenticeship training is available in more than 200 construction, industrial, motive-power, and service trades. These programs are open to students sixteen years of age and over, and usually begin after Grade 10 or Grade 12. A minimum of fourteen credits is normally required. Most students wishing to become apprentices in such areas as auto mechanics, plumbing, or electrical or machine trades should have twenty-seven secondary school credits. Technical subjects such as machine shop, drafting, electronics, auto mechanics, and construction, which prepare students for skilled trades, are available in programs leading to the Secondary School Graduation Diploma.

During the apprenticeship training program, the apprentice is contracted to a qualified tradesperson. It is up to the apprentice to find the job and apprentice position.

Depending on the trade, the apprenticeship period varies from two to five years. The time of the apprenticeship can be reduced for students who hold secondary school technical credits or academic credits that are beyond the entry level of the individual trade (either fourteen or twenty-seven secondary school credits). During the training period, there are generally two periods of in-school sessions taken at the nearest college of applied arts and technology or similar institution.

Upon successful completion of training and the trade examinations, an apprentice will receive a Certificate of Apprenticeship. This certificate indicates that the holder's skills meet Ontario standards. In certain trades, a high mark allows the holder to add an Interprovincial Red Seal to the certificate. The Red Seal indicates that the trade qualifications are acceptable across Canada.

In some trades, a Certificate of Qualification must be obtained (e.g., electrician, motor vehicle mechanic); in others, certification is voluntary (e.g., cook, tool and die maker). Certificates of Qualification are granted without further examination to holders of Certificates of Apprenticeship. The compulsory Certificates of Qualification must be renewed every two years; the voluntary certificate need not be renewed. The Interprovincial Red Seal may also be placed on a Certificate of Qualification.

To obtain a free copy of *Apprenticeship and You,* write to:

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

What specialized programs are offered in other kinds of post-secondary institutions across the province?
In addition to the Ontario Agricultural College at the University of Guelph, Ontario has four colleges of agricultural technology. They offer courses such as Agri-Business, Animal Health Technology, Home Economics, and Agricultural Laboratory Technology. The four colleges include:
– *Centralia* (established in 1967), located on the grounds of a former air force base north of London. It has a two-year program for students in central and midwestern Ontario;
– *Kemptville* (established in 1917), the oldest agricultural college, and for years the only school of its kind, in Ontario. Situated south of Ottawa, it serves eastern Ontario and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys;

– *New Liskeard* (established in 1967), set up to serve the unique agricultural needs of northern Ontario. It is situated about 160 km north of North Bay and is on the edge of the Clay Belt;
– *Ridgetown* (established in 1951), located near Chatham and serving the area of southwestern Ontario and the Lake Erie shore. This college offers an Agricultural Secretary course for farm record-keeping.

The Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture at Niagara Falls has been training apprentice gardeners and horticulturalists since 1936. Students acquire practical knowledge, skill, and training in general horticulture, including botany, arboriculture, floriculture, and landscape art.

The Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, offers a four-year program which leads to graduation as a Doctor of Chiropractic. For admission, students must have completed Grade 13 and, in addition, have one year of university standing with courses in biology, chemistry, and psychology.

The Toronto Institute of Medical Technology offers two-year programs in Medical Laboratory Technology and in Radiological Technology. For entrance to the Medical Laboratory Technology program, students need Grade 13 graduation with the appropriate science options. For the Radiological Technology program, students need Grade 12 graduation with the appropriate science options.

Are there any other training programs?
Many professional associations within the business community offer special programs to upgrade the skills of their members. These include:
– the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors
– the Canadian Institute of Traffic and Transportation
– the Certified General Accountants' Association of Ontario
– the Institute of Canadian Bankers
– the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario
– the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
– the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada
– the Real Estate Institute of Canada
– the Society of Industrial Accountants of Ontario

A specialized form of training is provided by the Ministry of Transport Air Services School in Ottawa. It prepares trainees for such aviation careers as air-traffic controller, meteorologist, and radio operator. Flight attendants, including stewards and stewardesses, are normally trained by the major airlines.

The Canadian Government is actively involved in personnel training in many areas. Opportunities range from the Armed Forces programs of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Coast Guard Officers' Cadet Training of the Ministry of Transport to adult-retraining programs offered by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission at Ontario's community colleges. More information about careers in the Armed Forces or the Canadian Coast Guard can be obtained from the nearest recruiting office of the Canadian Armed Forces.

For information on adult retraining, contact the Canada Employment Centre in your area or write to:

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

What about private vocational schools?
Many private vocational or trade schools offer a variety of skill-training courses, both through in-school programs and through correspondence. These schools, supported by students' fees, must be registered under the Private Vocational Schools Act, 1974.

A directory of registered private vocational schools is available from:

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Is that all?
Not quite. Further training can be had through correspondence courses and evening programs leading to diplomas and degrees; upgrading programs for adults at community colleges; staff-training sessions offered by government, business, and industry; and specific skill courses taught in private schools. Greater development of these programs is expected in the future as more people look for personal fulfilment through further education and career advancement.

Financing an Education

Is financial assistance available to help students complete high school?
Some school boards provide modest assistance to high school students whose families are in financial need. Many companies, service clubs, veterans' groups, and other organizations offer awards or bursaries for students. A large number of average students are helped in this way. Information on such awards is available from secondary school guidance counsellors.

How do students meet the costs of post-secondary education?
Financing an education after high school can pose a real problem for many students. Some get help from parents; some work part-time; some get loans and grants. Most students use summer-job savings to help pay their way or to supplement other assistance. Secondary school students planning to attend college or university are well advised to start saving a few years ahead of time.

For students going on to post-secondary education, possible sources of financial assistance include:
– *scholarships.* Outstanding students are eligible for scholarships, which are based primarily on academic achievement. Financial need is not normally a factor. The student awards office of a particular post-secondary institution can provide information on available scholarships;
– *Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP).* This program is intended to help students who need financial assistance to further their education. Academic excellence is not a primary qualification. An evaluation of family financial circumstances is necessary in order to decide who should get help and how much. OSAP has four component plans. Students may apply for a grant from the Ontario Study Grant Plan, and for additional loans through the Canada Student Loans Plan or the Ontario Student Loans Plan. Repayment of the loans, with interest, does not begin until six months after the student graduates or drops out. Particularly needy part-time students may apply for non-repayable bursaries from the Ontario Special Bursary Plan.

Can students combine work and school?
Many students are now alternating periods of work with periods of school. Many post-secondary students get summer jobs. Some work part-time during the academic year. Some alternate work and study periods in co-operative programs. Institutions offering co-operative programs include the University of Waterloo, Fanshawe College in London, and Mohawk College in Hamilton. Co-operative programs provide an opportunity for the student to gain maturity and experience through alternating study and work periods.

There are various arrangements to help the student who wishes to alternate work and study. For instance, the University of Guelph has a trimester system with entry in September, January, and April. Carleton University, the University of Waterloo, and York University also admit students in January as well as September.

Publications

Some of these publications will be available in secondary school guidance offices, public libraries, and at college and university admissions offices and libraries. Specific sources are listed below.

Careers

Careers in Canada: a bibliography *Free*
A comprehensive list of Canadian career materials. Individual publications are available at $7.00 each.

Guidance Centre
Faculty of Education
University of Toronto
1000 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4W 2K8

Careers Canada *$1.00*
A series of booklets designed to help in the search for a meaningful career.

Occupational and Career Analysis and Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Career Selector *Free*
Contains data on over 100 careers, including the nature of the work, the training required, qualifications, remuneration, etc.

Women's Bureau
Ministry of Labour
400 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1T7

Careers Ontario *Free*
A series of provincially oriented leaflets providing information on approximately 650 careers. Available from high school guidance counsellors.

Careers Updated *$1.50*
Career information in seventeen categories including business and the public service.

Ontario Education Research Council
1260 Bay Street, 6th floor
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2B1

Occupational Information Monograph Checklist *Free*
Individual monographs on some 150 careers cost 65¢ each. Quantity discounts are available.

Guidance Centre
Faculty of Education
University of Toronto
1000 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4W 2K8

Student Guidance Information Services (SGIS)
Careet information is available for reference purposes from guidance counsellors in all secondary schools and in Grades 9 and 10 of separate schools.

Education

Students and parents are strongly advised to request calendars from individual colleges and universities to determine specific entrance requirements. The following offer information of a more general nature:

Accredited Institutions of Higher Education *$9.50*
Annual listing of accredited colleges and universities in the United States.

American Council on Education
One Dupont Circle
Washington, D.C. 20036

Apprenticeship and You *Free*
Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology Programs (CAAT Chart) *Free*
Comprehensive listing of programs at Ontario community colleges in chart form.

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Directory of Canadian Community Colleges *Free*
Association of Canadian Community Colleges
651 Warden Avenue
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 3Z6

Directory of Canadian Universities *$5.25*
Contains basic information on seventy Canadian universities and their affiliated colleges. Includes a listing of research institutes and a comprehensive table of university programs. Send payment with order to:

Publications Distribution
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z5

Directory of Registered Private Vocational Schools *Free*
This is a partial list of courses offered by registered private vocational or trade schools in Ontario.

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Higher Education in the United Kingdom *$8.15*
A handbook for students from overseas and their advisers.

Longman Canada Limited
55 Barber Green Road
Don Mills, Ontario M3C 2A1

Horizons *Free*
This is a guide to post-secondary education in Ontario – admission requirements, fees, courses offered, etc.

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Regional Schools for Nursing Assistants *Free*
This is a folder describing the functions of a registered nursing assistant as well as the admission requirements and selection procedures for students who wish to enter the nursing assistant's program in Ontario.

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Spectrum *$2.50*
Contains basic information on colleges, universities, and other educational institutions in Ontario.

Guidance Centre
Faculty of Education
University of Toronto
1000 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4W 2K8

Student Guidance Information Service (SGIS)
Educational information is available for reference on computer print-outs in guidance offices in all secondary schools and in Grades 9 and 10 of separate schools.

Tour d'horizon *Gratuit*
Guide de l'éducation postsecondaire en Ontario à l'intention des franco-ontariens – conditions d'admission, droits de scolarité, cours dispensés, etc.

Direction de l'information
Ministère des Collèges et Universités
Édifice Mowat, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Training Programs in Private Vocational Schools *Free*
Contains basic information on private vocational schools in Ontario and a list of points to consider when enrolling in one.

Information Resources Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B8

Financial Aid
The following publications are all available from:
Student Awards Branch
Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B4

Canada Student Loans Plan *Free*
This bilingual brochure outlines federally guaranteed loans for post-secondary students.

Financial Assistance for Students in 1978-79 *Free*
This bilingual folder outlines the grants, loans, bursaries, fellowships, and scholarships available for Ontario post-secondary students.

Ontario Special Bursary Program *Free*
This bilingual brochure outlines provincial assistance for part-time students who are receiving social assistance, are unemployed, or whose family has a low income.

Ontario Student Assistance Program *Free*
Contains information on the Ontario Study Grant Plan, Ontario Student Loan Plan, Canada Student Loan Plan, and the Ontario Special Bursary Plan.

Second Language Bursary and Fellowship Programs *Free*
Contains brochures and applications for a variety of assistance programs to encourage minority-language teaching and study.

Notes

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